DOCTOR GLARK MAKES EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF WHOLE SITUAT

Hawaii Workmen Better Off Than In Most Tropical Countries, But Organization of Rural Industry Depends on Character of People: Japanese Cannot Be Thoroughly Americanized Until the Third Generation

(Concluded from last issue.) "The pineapple plantations and canneries are not financed and controlled by factors, or agencies, as is the case with sugar plantations and mills, although most of the packing companies | be mills and enneries under govern-have intimate business connections ment control, with public regulation of with particular distributing bouses on pourracts. In this connection he obthe mainland, to whom they look for sales and for current financing. One sugar factory company in Honolulu represents two canneries on other islands. The nine leading companies are associated in the Hawkina Pincapple Packers' Association, whose first purpose was joint advertising. Gradually the association has assumed other func-tions, such as pest control and field experiments. It seems not to have been successful in standardizing market agreements. Some cooperation occurs between pineapple planters and sugar planters, mainly in the study of soils and plant diseases; but the two industries have fewer points of contact than might be supposed.

"At least one cannery in Honolulu imported part of the sugar for its 1815 pack from Mexico. Canners recruit no labor abroad, but draw their workers.

pack from Mexico. Canada their workers labor abroad, but draw their workers. mainly from sugar plantations. This might benefit rather than harm the sugar people if the maximum demand for labor in one industry came at a time when there was a surplus of employes in the other; but though the height of the cane and that of the pineapple harvest do not exactly chinthe periods of greatest activity overlap, and sometimes cause a tem-porary labor shortage."

Capital Advanced To Grower Small farming in the sugar and pineapple industries is treated at much length. Doctor Clark says that most small planters are merely contractors who assume two or three, risks instead of the one risk assumed by the profit sharers. Both are dependent on the plantation companies for their working capital. The report says:

"Whether the planter be an orien" tal laborer, virtually or actually on the pay roll of the plantation, or a real American farmer, his dependence upon the mill company is almost equally great. The company usually advances capital, in the form of plowing, seed eane, fertilizer, store supplies, and perhaps wages to hired laborers, to enable the planter to make his crop; and more profitable. in order to secure itself for this investment inserts in its contract with

'No white American farmers and but few of the Hawaiians engaged in cane, raising perform manual labor themselves. They employ Asiatics and Portuguese to do the physical work. In addition to interest on their investment they are entitled to a wage for their work of supervision, but they farm on so small a scale that their services as superintendents are not worth very much. Some of them have managerial ability inferior to that of the bired lunas of the plantations. Often they produce poorer cane and

Only One Alternative

"'These small cane growers compete at a great disadvantage with Asiaties and Portuguese who combine the functions of field boss and laborer in one. The white planter's dependence on the powerful corporation which is the other party to his contract is not agree-If he thinks himself unfairly treated he has no effective recourse except to stop raising cane; and this often the only crop that promises cash returns. If there were competing his property. In fact his status as an independent farmer is only nominal. He is indirectly an employe of the plantation, working upon a contingent commission instead of an assured

"This does not imply that plantstion managers are unfair in their dealings with outside planters, or that the economic condition of the latter is Planter contracts have been standardized by custom until they pre sent little variation in districts having similar conditions of cultivation. In case of recent homesteaders who have not yet perfected title to their land. these contracts must have the formal approval of the territorial government. Some prominent men raise caue for plantations on this basis.

Outside Cane Purchased "The speaker of the lower house of the legislature is a cane farmer, selling to a plantation that buys come to the value of \$30,000 annually from outside growers. Small farmers can economize in some places where a plantution can not They do not spend so or buse come with our consent since much for housing and caring for their it was in our possession. labor. They can discharge hands during the 'dead' season with assurance of being able to replace them when Some of them are storekeeppiled figures from its books that repfairly profitable. During the

four dollars and five cent a ton delivered at the flume."

Doctor Clark then goes deeply into

production costs of small farmers, con ructors and plantation companies, and discusses the most question of placing the mills and enneries under government control, with public regulation of

Treats Labor Conditions

Considering the Territory as a whole, Hawaii well illustrates how largely the organization of rural industry depends on the character of the population. Given an abundance of cheap, docile, low-standard lebor, as in most tropical countries and in parts of the Southern States, the land will gravitate into the hands of a few owners or administrators, who will employ that labor and take most of the profit from their toil.

"Given a population of educated self-assertive, high-standard labor, such as occupies northern Europe and Amerea, and land tends to become subdivided into small farms worked by their owners, who are economically most effifirst when they direct their own efof intelligent self-interest.

"Hawnii has been a land of cheap or low-caste rural labor, and the con test there between the small white farmers and the big plantations is a context between little and big exploit-ers of Asiatic wage hands. There is almost no homestending in Hawaii in the sense understood by Americans, scinland and Hawaiian Island farmers do not take up land in Hawaii to lectifize it with the sweat of their brows; they take it up on speculation. hoping either to make it profitable with another person's labor or to sell for more than it cost them.

Land Laws Mentioned

"For this reason the attempt that has been made to model the land laws of Hawaii upon those of the mainland is mistaken; for it is trying to apply a system successful under one set of itions to a country where very different conditions prevail. Even in Texas and California, where land originally was divided into vast private grants, the inflow of white settlers has forced the subdivision of these large holdings into small farms, because the latter are

"On the other hand, in Hawaii, the farmer a clause giving it free entry to the land to preserve and cultivate the erop if necessary, and to harvest it law of 1848, small holdings have been the land are now serving sentences in the pentagon of the land law of 1848, small holdings have been t individual owners. A few years ago twenty-five new homesteads were enry ed out of some valuable cane lands that had been kenned for several years to a sugar plantation in southwestern Americans and natives took up the eighteen of these that aircady were planted in cane, while the seven that were uncultivated were not applied for. Although, as already mentioned, the present 'homestend' law prohibits the selling or leasing of home steads to a corporation or an alien, it allows the transfer of eighty acres of homestead land to a citizen. Sixteen of the eighteen homesteads in question have already been sold to men controlling the stock of the plantation of which they formerly were a part. The effect of the law has been to deprive the people of the Territory of the rent al from the land when leased to the plantation, in order that a few speculators might profit individually.

Corporations Greatest Owners After paying his respects to the homestead law of 1910, which he shows is rapidly alienating the public lands erops, or competing mills, he would be much freer in the administration of his property. In fact his status as un citizenship and school problems, and the growing financial interest of Orient-als in Hawsii,

Speaking of the displacement of whites by Asiatics he says while there a no probability of Asiatic domination Orientals are becoming permanently established. Seventy per cent of the taxable wealth of Hawaii is owned by sorporations, thirteen per cent by Anglo-Saxon individuals, eight and sixtenths per cent by Hawaiians, two and four tenths by Chinese, two and five-tenths by Portuguese and Spanish and two and two tenths per cent-by Japa-nese. Then Doctor Clark says:
"Economic competition, does not ac-

count for the displacement of whites by Asiatica so much as social repulsion. Both races instinctly withdraw from each other in response to impulses that are hard to analyze. Nevertheless these age old barriers between the West and the East should not blind us to the rights acquired by oriental residents in Hawaii. They chme at the invitation of the former Government and were there when we took the country,

"We have by our laws changed them from indentured laborers, who might be deported at our behest, into life ers who sell goods to the men who residents and fathers of future citiwork for them. One of the largest sens. I'nless we abolish representative sugar agencies in Honolulu has com- government in Hawaii, their children, mostly Japanese, will soon be able if independent cane raising as they are so disposed to dominate the five country politically. We shall then have California, a fact that has discouraged years ending with 1915 five of its plan- the choice of either denying our most the policy of thus building up a cititations bought 1,030,888 tons of cane typical institutions to one of our cwn zen population. It is maintained by from outside growers, for which they territories, or of giving over the con- some that immigrants whose passage

over hen military possessions into the government should be required to reover-wea military possessions into the hands of an Asiatic voting population, "Moreover the political influence of chose people, whose Americanization is still in question, will be reenforced by their growing economic influence. The Japanese have continuously for many years extended their business activities, beginning with small enterprises, until they are well entrenched in many lines of commerce and manufacturing.

They control the local fisheries, and constant and the proceeding of the control the local fisheries, and constant and the processing the control the local fisheries, and constant and the process and the process of such immigration depend upon other lines of policy, which must precede such American settlement. There are now two or three white businessend are processed to the processing the process of such immigration from the Pacific Const. They control the local fisheries, and their vessels conduct our trade with

'No legal barriers stand in the way prevent their eventually acquiring large influence in the sugar and incapple industries, in both of which they already have made a beginning. apparese burn in Hawaii, but, in many ases, reared and educated entirely by Impan, are acquiring homesteads. As cases of small holdings they are rapidy forming the beginnings of a local seasuntry. So far as future results repredictable from present tendencies he Japanese bid fair to become own-'re of a large fraction of the arable and in the islands not directly cultiated by cornerations. Competition Noticeable

"A few year ago one could enumer ate the occupations Orientals were entering for the first time and could be the country of the rate at which they were driving other nationalities out of par ficular employments. This competi tion still goes on, especially in the mechanical trades, but it is not as nove or as conspicuous as formerly. Perhaps Inwaiian workmen by such a wide margin as when they were new com-petitors and before they had the family expenses of a settled population.

Citizen mechanics protest against the federal government's employing rientals on public works. The territorial government employs no aliens. This complaint against the nations government has been made previously in respect to different departments out just at present is directed agains. he war department. Japanese mechan es, it is charged, are building its arm costs. The officers in immediate charg of this work are not required by law a employ citizens, but are expected a scept the lowest bids. This results in our government's supporting ad encouraging in Hawaii an aller sopulation, when it needs very badly n that country a larger militia popul ation loyal to the country." In summarizing labor conditions in Hawaii, Doctor Clark says:

" As sugar is the dominant economic interest of the Islands, it is consequently the dominant political interest territorial government, controlled in large part by the sugar interest, seems to an outside observer to compare favorably with the State governments of continental United States in point of honesty, intelligence, and progressiveness.

"The use of the native Hawnian language in legislative debates and of igial documents, capried over from the lays of the monarchy, makes the carrying on of government more dif feult and expensive. A thorough cnowledge of the English language thould now be required of all officeholders and voters.

Refers To Government

"The county governments are quite generally referred to as examples of the corruption and incompetence that ere bound to emerge when the suffrage s granted to ignorant people untrained in self-government under Auglo-Saxon institutions. As evidence that there is a public conscience it must be noted where the native kings took many pre-that some of the corrupt county offigotten that corruption and inefficiency are not unknown in connection with local government on the mainland.

"There is no reason for an alarmist attitude toward the Japanese. Those in Hawaii are not unmindful that some mischance may in the future disturb the friendly relations between their country and our own; but they do not ourt such an event. They maintain heir national characteristics and al egiance very stubbornly, and transmit hem to their children born in Hawnii "Their Americanization is as yet on the surface; it has not touched their hearts. Nor is there much reason why t should. They are discriminated against in the matter of citizenship nd are separated by social and lin guistic barriers from the white popula tion. Most of them do not profess the Christian religion, which forms a cultural bridge between European nationalities and our own.

Japanese Have Good Qualities "The Japanese have many qualities which should make them very desirable as citizeus. If the coming generation of Japanese born in Hawaii are treated with fairness, they may become as thoroughly Americanized as any of our citizens of European descent and may contribute much to the solution of social, economic, and political problems, instead of passively existing in the community as knotty problems requiring solution by our social, economic, and political mathe-

maticians. "The prospect of adding the Japancse and Chinese in any large num-bers to the conglomerate of race stocks constituting the body of American citizenship does not appear to be mediate, and it will be postpoued in-definitely if we continue to orientalize Hawaii by fresh streams of immigrants from Asia. To Americanize the Orien tals in Hawaii we must isolate them from direct contact and competition with the laboring classes of Asia it

"Complementary to such a policy, necessary encouragement should given to the immigration of Europeans. he Portuguese have proved suitable ettlers for Hawaii. People of Iberian stock readily become Americans in eral months ago she gave birth to twin habits and spirit. They are frugal daughters. One of the babies died a and industrious, and they thrive in the Hawaiian climate. On account of the remoteness of the Territory from to live long. Mrs. Smith was a daugh Europe, it can attract immigrants in ter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pratt of competition with nearer countries only Paia, Maui. by paying their passage, and the law permits the government to do this.

Few Wealthy Homesteaders "But many Europeans use this gov ermment assistance to get cheaply to paid \$4,173,860, or on an average about | trol of one of our most important to Hawaii has been paid by the local CO , St. Locis, U. S. A.

communities in the Islands, and there into other occupations. Comparatively few have remained smul

"No race worth bringing to the Islands will be content to remain permanently with its only prospect a life lived at the end of a plantation hoe. pportunity murt be given those who save money to buy small farms. The resent homestend policy is not a success. The Territory ought not to allenate valuable cane lands already nder high cultivation for the profit of a few speculators and at the expense of all the people. There is no more astification for this than there would be fer New York City to subdivide Central Park and raffe it off for a fraction of its value to a few lucky ticket holders.'
''l'nimproved lands, however, should be homesteaded, under conditions that

will make it possible and necessary for Bananas, bunch, Cooking. 1,00 to 1.25 Watermelons, lb the homesteader to reside on his land Brendfruit, doz (none in market)

Pohas, lb. sens not connected with plantations and having enough capital to operate heir holdings independently in tracts large enough to support an ambitious citizen tenant farmer. A condition of uch leases might well be that only itizen labor should be employed on the

Vater Source of Trouble

"The water rights of the Islands onstitute a patrimony of the people Steer, No. 2, lb. which should never have been alienst Kips, lb. arts of a farm is quite as essential as land. It is unfortunate that all the water sources in the Islands are not wared and administered by the gov rnment.

"So long as private companies con rol the water, supplying any district apable of being settled by small farmers, there will be quarrels and bickerings over water rights and water, wrongs in that district. The individual stible with the development of small farming. Before a large rural citizen opulation can be created in Hawaii his question must be agitated and fought out until rigid public regulation or outright public ownership is secured. A well-planned scheme for utilizing all the government owned wa-er supplies that can be made available or irrigation and a definite policy for controlling all water rights would

greatly encourage independent farming "We may view labor conditions it Hawaii under two aspects. If we re trand them solely as present conditions when we have tabulated wages and earnings, hours of labor, industrial acidents, and other matters pertaining o the present condition of laborers he subject might be closed with a ref rence to the tables in this report. The tables show, considering the kind if labor used, the service it renders and the history of the laboring populaion of the Islands, a satisfactory de tree of progress.

"In contrast with most tropical ountries the people who control the ndustries of Hawaii make their home n the country and take a neighborhood interest in the welfare of those who work for them. But if we view labor conditions in Hawaii as primarily in portant because they will determin he political future of the country an he character of its civilization, the these other questions-of immigratio and race control, of land and water policies, and the civic development-tre logically parts of the subject From the standpoint of our national in erest in Hawaii, which gives occasio o the law calling for this report, thes ere the questions in relation to which abor conditions are to be considered

"From this broader viewpoint th mercase of a resident laboring popul: ion, the fostering of industries other than sugar making, the rise of a middl class derived from the people who wor vith their hands, and the increase small holdings, are all hopeful sym oms of progress toward a true rivi ommunity, organized to secure th welfare of all its members. The feders government, in every policy affectin he Territory, should strive to foste ach a community."

The remaining one hundred pages-o Doctor Clark's report are purely static

ALLEGED HOTEL BEAT ACCUSED OF LARCENY

George Wilson learned to his socroast night that it does not pay to bent board bill. His alleged experiment anded him in the jail where he wil have time to prepare a satisfactory tory to tell Judge Monsarrat when he faces a dual charge of defrauding and arecay. In addition to refusing to satsfy his landlady every week with cur rency of the country for his keep, Wilson also is charged with stealing a bi yele which he found without an owner in the vicinity of the fishmarket,

MRS. WILLIAM SMITH

Following an illness of several mouths, Mrs. William Smith died at her home in Lahaina, Maui, last Sunday and was buried on Monday. Several months ago she gave birth to twin ate is a powerful caustic. few days before her mother and the other in reported very ill and not likely

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if t fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manafactured by the PARIS MEDICINE

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

BUTTER AND EGGS

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL

August 24, 1916.

VEGETABLES A	ND PRODUCE
Beans, string, green, lb	Pennuts, small, lb Pennuts, large, lb. Green peppers, Bell, lb
Rice, Hawn, ewt 4.00	TT .
Alligutor pears, Moz 30 to .75 Bananas, bunch, Chinese 20 to .50 Bananas, bunch, Cooking . 100 to .105	Pineapples, cwt.

LIVESTOCK (Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed). Hogs, up to 150 lbs...... . 10 to . 11 Hogs, 150 lbs. and over.... . 09 to . 10 DRESSED MEATS

1	199	FEED	
l	The following are quotations	on fe ad, f.o.b. Honolulu:	23
J	Corn, sm. yel., ton	48.00 Onts, ton	42.0
1	Corn, large yel, ton	46.00 Wheat, ton 48.00 to !	50:0
1	Corn, eracked, ton ,47.50 to	48.00 Middlings, ton 44.00 to	45.0
Į	Bran, ton	38.00 Hay, wheat, ton 28.00 to !	32.0
1	Sarley, ton	40.00 Hay, Alfalfa, ton 29.00 to	30.0
ı	Seratch food, ton 48.00 to	49.00	

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Exsert uent Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any product which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainabluries. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that armers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be readysto ship. Lee shipping mark of the Division is T. M. D. Letter address: Honolule, P. O. box 1237. Salesroom, Valkiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless ad-

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

55 cents a dozen. The supply does not Division has been having considerable equal the demand even at this price. Muscovy ducks are still very plentiful produce sold, due to losses incurred in f employment, as a topic exhausted and afters they are sold soon the price trying to relieve the small pineapple

made a slight advance.

the Division can now handle several is expected that the number of con-head of good fat hogs weighing be-signors and the gross sales will be tween 150 and 200 pounds per week, greatly increased in the near future also some heavier, stock at cheaper Even with the slow returns which the prices. The Division would also like to Division has been forced to make the hear from any producer having mutton business of the small farmer has in-

There have been very few changes in the feed prices during the week and of the Division. nost of these that have been made, lowever, have increased the cost to he users. The demand for small is Honolulu T. H. and corn is still very good and even August 25, 1916.

Isfand eggs made the first advance in the large corn is bringing excellent several weeks and are now selling for prices.

During the past several months the

is likely to drop lower. growers last year. This trouble has Island potatoes received now are not now been overcome and consignors car as good as those which first came to expect to get their returns probably by the market and the price has dropped the 10th and not later than the 15th of to \$1.50 and \$1.60. Pumpkins have the month following the date of sale With this assurance of prompt return i The Division can now handle several is expected that the number of con business of the small treasent month creased rapidly. The present month promises to be the best in the history of the Division. Very truly yours A. T. LONGLEY

Marketing Superintendent

CHEMISTS APPROVE IRON SPRAY FOR PINEAPPLES

After inspecting chemist M. O. John on's pineapple experiments at Wahiawa last Thursday in company with a tion could not have been arranged. There are two fields side by side, the one sprayed with iron solution, the other unsprayed. The sprayed field in he stated yesterday. "We do not know green and thrifty with enoromus ripen the life history of this blood parasite ng pineapples. The other untreated It may be something new to science field has not given a return of ten dol Worms of this same group, like fluke ars per acre.

hich Mr. Owen represents, has laid to stagnant pools. The liver-fluke of cat nd is preparing advertising literature snails and cattle are infected by eatin; o make Mr. Johnson's discovery of the lush vegetation growing in swampy idest practical use to all who have places. auganese infested lands whereon they vould grow this crop.

A RECENT DISCOVERY

Recent experiments at Johns Hop-ins University have apparently proved hat the breeding period of animals can be extended by feeding them the anteror lobe of the putuitary gland. The posterior lobe fed to animals had the apposite effect. The putuitary gland is located in the cranium, and it is only recently that its function has been disovered.

A FORMALINE SUBSTITUTE

A solution of permanganate of potthree gallons of water has been found to be as effective as formaline for treat less disagreeable to handle. However, it must be remembered that permangan

FEEDING BABY CHICKS

In a recent baby chick feeding experiment at North Carolina experiment ular fallacy. station five tests indicated that the best results are obtained where the newly hatched chicks are given nothing to eat for the first seventy-two hours They were then given nothing but but termilk to drink for the next twenty four hours. On the fifth day give them we night feeds of cornment with mith Chicks fed in this way grew faster. were stronger and less subject to dis case than any others.

HILO HOGS ARE INFESTED WITH KIDNEY WORK

The kidney-worm of hogs has been found to be more widely distributed on Hawaii than was thought when the first party of pineapple and fertilizer chem. Victor A. Norgaard examined many outbreak was reported in Kona. Dr iets, C. G. Owen stated that the work herds in the Hilo and Hamakua dis is undoubtedly of the highest practical tricts last week and found the infec value. "A more striking demonstration quite general. Even the wild hog in the swampy forests above Hilo has the kidney-worms.

".lust why that is, no one knows," hook worm and trichina live a part of Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, their life-cycle in other animals, or i big stock of the required chemicals the are also parasitie on fresh wate

The hook-worm which causes the in wet soil, and infection only occurwhere men go barefooted, as in coa mines and coffee fields. Tricking worms ere parasitie in the bodies of rats and mice. Hogs get it from eating these rodents.

Dr. Norganrd's discovery that th kidney-worm occurs in wild bogs make t probable that there is some intermeflary host up in the fern forests, and opens up an interesting field of scien tific research and discovery. He states that the parasites usually occur in the caulfut surrounding the kidney rather than in the flesh of that organ.

SOME EGG LORE

Missouri experiment station has found that strain is more important ing seeds to kill fungus spores. It is then breed with laying fowls. Contrary also much cheaper than formalise and to popular belief the heaviest layers are the lightest eaters. The hops that laid the most eggs in a recent 'fegg-laying on test' consumed the smallest amount of feed. The color and markings of the hen have nothing to do with egg production. Large birds do not necessarily ley large eggs, which is another pop-

'HOGGING-OFF' CROPS

"Hogging off" legumes like cowpenand pranuts is practical on a large sende in the Southern states. The foror is grown as for kny but instead of e ing it, hoge are penned in Bill with movable hardles. The finest quelity of bacon pork can be produced Lat low cost in this way."

ENGINEERS ASK \$1200 FOR WOR

Loan Fund Receives Bills of \$250 Each From Experts Who Examined Structure

MEMBERS GET DIZZY WHEN 'HIT' IN EYE

Chairman Forbes Will Write Note To Board Telling What Real Understanding Was

Whether the Hillebrand Glen pre ject should be completed or whether facilities should be provided for the poorer sections of Honolulu, were two subjects that came up for heated disussion before the loan fund commis-

sion yesterday. The verbal warfare was launched when five bills of \$250 each were preseated by the five civil engineers who were appointed a special committee by the Onbu Loan Fund Commission to inrestigate the condition of the Nunanu eservoir dam. The aggregate bill of \$1200 came as a surprise out of the members of the commission as it vas understood by some of them at east that the engineers would give beir time and skill without hope of ompensation.

Forbes Will Record Views

Chairman Forbes when he throw the inwelcome bills on the table remarked:
"At the meeting when we appointed the engineer committee, Howard, Tayor and Lord were there, as I remember, ind we stated their acceptance would be in the interests of the people and hat they were to serve without pay. would like to write a letter to the commission giving the details of that neeting."

He was told to prepare the communiation which probably will come up for liscussion along with the disputed bills t the next meeting of the commis

The engineers who served on the ommittee which reported that the Nuuanu dum was sound and in good oudition are Francis B. Smith, chair-nan; Marston Campbell, B. F. Howand, E. J. Lord and Carl B. Andrews. Tharge Considered Moderate

Marston is reported to have said that ie considered \$250 moderate for his rofessional time in making the investi-ration. Commissioner A. D. Castro, lowever, stated that he was positive hat it was understood that the engine-

rs were to serve without pay.

'The letter of acceptuace sent them, nowever, does not make it clear whethr they were to be paid or not," he

It was at this juncture that Chairman corbes threw a bomb at the Hillebrand Hen project,

"I do not believe this project e put through for less than lthough the estimate is only \$30,000. The Pali road would have to be fenced nd ditched to prevent polluted water rom running into Reservoir No. 4. The question of providing more sewers and water mains for the poor people four city is just as worthy of conderation as is the Hillebrand Glen project. ect. I am in favor of all our citizens njoying the benefits that come from

bandonment Objected To

Exception to the abandonment of the lillebrand Gien work, however, was aken by Fred 6. Kirchoff, engineer or the commission, who declared that he city was sorely in need of more lectric lights and that the Hillebrane ilen plant would generate enough elecricity to operate the Kakaako sewage umping station. The answer of Forber as that it would be cheaper for the ity to purchase its electric power from he Hawaiian Electric Company. He tated that the Kakaako plan had cost d cost and that he believed the Hilleraild Glen work would run as much in xcess of its contemplated cost before

The Honolula Iron Works was awardd the contract for furnishing the east onin for the Manoa Valley water main tensions. It will require ninety days o deliver the pipe and the firm's id was \$4636.17. The bid of H. Hackeld & Company, the only other bidder, vna \$4891.90

On September 3 the commission will cave for a personal inspection on the round of the Hillebrand Glen project.

REMIER OKUMA MAY ORGANIZE NEW PARTY

(Special Cablegram to Hawnii Shinpo) TOKIO, August 25 For several vecks Minister of Education Takada nd supporters of Premier Okuma have been gooperating with the Doshi Kni. Chusei Kai and several other smaller olitical organizations to form one strong party under the leadership of Marquis Okuma. The members of the Doshi Kat headed by Foreign Minister Kato announced today that they will join with the new body if Premier Okuma with consent to organize a Katushinet after the assessment spins of the second abinet after the premier's resignation. This suggestion was strongly supported y the Okuma adherents:

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribe Chamberloin's olic. Cholers and Distributes framely olic. Cholers and Diarchoen Remorks course it colleges cramps in the stanach and intestinal pains quicker than an be hought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no bage s complete without it. For sale be sill lealers. Robson Smith & Co., 14d.,